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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.
JUNE 17, 1885.

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By *Dr. S. A. Green*

March 1886

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Hon. S. A. Green, M. D.,
with the best regards
of Robt. Winthrop.

28 Nov.
1885.



Robt. C. Winthrop.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 17, 1885.

With the Annual Address

By THE HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN,

AND REMARKS

By HON. CHARLES DEVENS,

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON:
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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE ANNUAL MEETING;
1885.

PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1885.

THE Annual Meeting of the BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION was held this day at the Hall of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, No. 18 Somerset Street, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. EDWARD G. PORTER, of Lexington, Mass.

In the absence of the President, the Hon. F. W. LINCOLN presided and delivered the Annual Address.¹

Mr. LINCOLN read the following letter from the Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, declining re-election as President of the Association : —

BROOKLINE, 5 June, 1885.

HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, *Vice-President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and Chairman of the Standing Committee :*

MY DEAR SIR, — I am sorry to find that an imperative engagement on the 17th inst. will prevent me from presiding at the Annual Meeting of the Monument Association. I shall thus be deprived of the opportunity of taking personal leave of

¹ See page 29.

the Association as their President, — agreeably to the decision to decline a re-election which I announced at our last Anniversary Meeting. I had relied on the pleasure of welcoming my successor to the chair ; and I could not have omitted such an occasion to offer to the members my grateful acknowledgment of the honors I have received at their hands for so many years past. Pray let me assure them all, through you, of my deep sense of their kindness, and of my unabated sympathy in all their patriotic objects and efforts.

The Association will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that the “Five Hundred Dollars” voted by them, almost unanimously, at the close of our last meeting, as a contribution from Bunker Hill to the Fund for the Pedestal of the Statue of “Liberty Enlightening the World,” has not only been paid, but paid without withdrawing a dollar from our own treasury. Some doubts having been expressed as to the policy, and even as to the power, of appropriating money to any purpose not immediately connected with the objects for which we were incorporated, ten of our number subscribed fifty dollars each, at once to honor the vote of the Association and to further the preparations for the Great Statue so generously presented to our country by the people of France. I enclose the original subscription paper as evidence of the transaction, and in explanation of its meaning.

I cannot conclude, my dear Mr. Lincoln, without thanking you personally for the constant assistance you have afforded me in discharging the duties of the office from which I now respectfully withdraw. You have richly earned the gratitude of the whole Association for your unwearied devotion to its interests for so many years. Accept the assurance of my own gratitude, and believe me, with great regard,

Yours sincerely,

ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

COPY OF SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

A contribution of Five Hundred Dollars having been voted by the Bunker Hill Monument Association, June 17, 1884, for the Pedestal

of the great French Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the undersigned, in order to prevent that appropriation from being regarded as a precedent, subscribe the sums set against their names to replace the amount in the treasury of the Association:—

ROBERT C. WINTHROP	Fifty Dollars.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE	Fifty Dollars.
WILLIAM PERKINS	Fifty Dollars.
J. B. THOMAS	Fifty Dollars.
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS	Fifty Dollars.
THOMAS J. WHIDDEN	Fifty Dollars.
SAMUEL C. COBB	Fifty Dollars.
URIEL CROCKER	Fifty Dollars.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE	Fifty Dollars.
A. P. MARTIN	Fifty Dollars.

At the conclusion of the Vice-President's address the Hon. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, with some appropriate remarks, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:—

Resolved, On the retirement of our President, Mr. Winthrop, we desire to place on record the expression of our thanks for the assistance which he has rendered in all our proceedings; of our respect for his character, and our admiration of the whole course of his useful and honorable life.

Mr. LAWRENCE continued and said: If this were not a business meeting, I would call on some of the original members of the Association who were present on the 17th of June, 1825, for some relation of their experience on that great day. The enthusiasm at seeing Lafayette, the grand reception of the survivors of the Battle, the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument, and Mr. Webster's oration distinguished it from all other days.

In the procession on that occasion were all the members of this Association. There were also two boys in it, who walked together. One was the son of the orator, who died nearly forty years afterwards in the service of his country. We had seats near to Mr. Webster in front of the old soldiers, among whom sat Lafayette by his own choice.

The people and the military covered the whole hill. Mr. Webster's appearance was magnificent. When he advanced to the front of the platform and addressed Lafayette, the latter stood erect with head uncovered. No one who saw that sight, who heard the cheers of the old soldiers and of the great multitude, largely composed of the descendants of those who fought the battle, could ever forget it.

It was the proudest day of my life, for I helped to represent one of the three generations that were present.

The celebration seventeen years later was very fine. Mr. Webster's eloquence was an inspiration to all; but the noble form of Lafayette was wanting, and the handful of old soldiers present was in striking contrast to the number in 1825.

The lesson taught on these great days must never be forgotten. It is the lesson of Liberty, and of the Love of Country. This last commands us to protect our country, not only against foreign foes, but against foes within,—against those who defy the laws and corrupt our youth, who are the hope and strength of the State. This was the patriotic impulse which our Monument was designed to incite; and to perpetuate this was the motive in forming our Association.

Mr. URIEL CROCKER said:—

My recollections of Lafayette are that I was in New York on Lafayette's arrival in 1824, being then about twenty-eight years of age; that there was no public demonstration on that occasion; that on the day following I was invited by an officer of the navy to accompany Lafayette in a steamer from New York to the Brooklyn navy yard; that there were only twenty or twenty-five on the boat; that on our arrival at the navy yard a salute was fired in honor of the General; and that after visiting the docks and grounds and one of the vessels, we took a boat, going up the East River a short distance and returning by Brooklyn Heights, the Battery, the Jersey shore, and then up to the Highlands on the North River, having been absent some four or five hours. While on the boat, General Lafayette recalled several reminiscences of the days when he was in that vicinity during the Revolution.

From New York Lafayette came to Boston, where he was received with great public parade and universal rejoicing. At the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument, my partner and myself and two gentlemen from Connecticut, one of whom was afterwards well known to the public as "Peter Parley," were fortunate in securing a carriage for the day, and as fortunate in getting a good location to see Lafayette and to hear Webster's address.

Subsequently, also, at the dinner on Bunker Hill proper, to which the company marched four in column, we had seats where we could hear the after-dinner eloquence and wit. It was a notable gala day. Everything which could be used as a vehicle was brought into requisition, and Charlestown was crowded with people, wagons, and horses. After the dinner our party drove to Prospect Hill in Somerville, the Washington Elm in Cambridge, and other points of Revolutionary interest.

Mr. SAMUEL H. RUSSELL said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT,—You may be surprised to hear me say that I have a very distinct recollection of seeing Lafayette in

1825. I was taken to the Brattle Street Church parsonage-house, in Court Street, then occupied by the Rev. John Gorham Palfrey, D.D., and saw Lafayette standing up in a barouche and taking off his hat in return to the salutations of the people in the street.

While upon these interesting reminiscences of Lafayette, let me remind the associate members that the portrait of the General now hanging in the building at the Monument was once in his possession. It is a copy by Philipon, of the picture painted for the United States by Ary Scheffer, and was given by General Lafayette to M. Bernard Sarrans, from whose widow I obtained it in 1876, through the kindness of Mr. J. Foxcroft Cole. It is accompanied by Madame Sarran's certification and an autograph letter from General Lafayette to M. Sarrans, both of which hang in the building with the portrait.

Mr. WILLIAM M. WHEILDON remarked that by reason of his connection with the Boston Press at the time of Lafayette's first visit to Boston, in 1824, he came into possession of the original manuscript of the General's reply to the address of welcome from Mayor Quincy. This interesting paper, together with one of General Gage's blank passes for the citizens of Boston to leave the town, several pieces of Continental and Colonial money, letters from Governor Everett and Solomon Willard, two or three private letters, and other papers, all in a blue-flannel satchel, were lost some two years ago, between the Fitchburg station and Haymarket Square, and nothing has ever been heard of them since. The historical papers were intended for one of the historical societies in Boston. [The Lafayette paper is published in Mr. Quincy's "Municipal History of Boston."]

Remarks by WILLIAM WILKINS WARREN, of Boston:

Mr. PRESIDENT,— I feel impelled, after listening to the very interesting reminiscences of the gentlemen preceding me, to add my own experience on that memorable and interesting

occasion. It appears clear to my mind's eye, as though the events of that day occurred but recently. The 17th of June, 1825, I was a lad of eleven years of age; and the morning of that day I walked from Medford, where I was then living, to Charlestown, quite alone, and from the bridge leading from Boston saw the military escort of General Lafayette pass on its way to Bunker Hill. Wishing to see his reception just beyond, in the Square, I pushed my way there through the mass of people who filled the streets.

The entrance from the Square into Main Street was spanned by a triumphal arch, on which were the words in large letters, "Welcome, Lafayette!" The great procession of Free Masons with their regalia particularly attracted my attention. I got near the barouche containing General Lafayette, and I distinctly remember how he looked as it stopped, when rising from his seat, with graceful bows, he acknowledged the applause of the multitude.

An incident occurred just then which I well remember. A little girl was held up to the carriage with a bouquet of flowers which she presented to the General, saying, "God bless you, Lafayette!" He took her into the carriage and kissed her. I was content with what I had seen, and did not venture to follow the great procession farther.

Some years after this memorable event, and during my residence in a foreign land, I purchased an excellent likeness (a cameo head) of General Lafayette, which I wore for some time as a brooch; but since the visit to Boston in November, 1881, of our country's distinguished French guests, I have had it set in a tricolor rosette, and placed in a conspicuous part of my room.

Remarks of STEPHEN G. DEBLOIS : —

I recall very distinctly the reception of Lafayette in 1825 by the children, who were assembled on the Tremont Street Mall, forming a long line on either side of the footway, — the girls dressed in white, and the boys with white pantaloons. General Lafayette with his escort walked up the Mall towards

Park Street, and the children made some demonstrations by way of welcome. I was a boy of nine years, residing in the house where I was born, in Chestnut Street, and my father took my sister and myself and led us through the crowds of people, across the Common, to that part of Tremont Street known as Colonnade Row, and to the house of Mrs. Beal. I stood on the iron balcony of the house and waved my handkerchief with great satisfaction (to myself); and recall the occasion with much pleasure in these latter days.

Rev. LUTHER FARNHAM said : —

I came to this anniversary with no expectation of being anything more than a silent member; but I also saw Lafayette, and from this fact realize anew that I am no longer a young man. It was in 1825 that by the invitation of the Legislature of New Hampshire, then in summer session in Concord, General Lafayette visited the capital of that State. It was a great day, and the military display was especially noticeable, — a portion of the troops marching from Concord to Pembroke, six miles, to meet the distinguished Frenchman and escort him to the capitol. Being a native of Concord, I was, although then a mere boy, full of enthusiasm to meet and to see Lafayette; and having secured an uncommon amount of pocket-money from my father, I went on foot nearly to Pembroke, that my wishes might be gratified at the earliest moment. The General rode in a barouche drawn by magnificent horses; and for much of the time he stood with his head uncovered, his open, benevolent face being in full view of the cheering multitude. He was received at the State House by the civil authorities. The capitol and the surrounding park were filled with the military, and with the people from far and near. The day was one of the warmest of the season. Punch and other liquors were freely offered and drunk. The only clergyman of the town, then the Pastor of the First Congregational Church, was there. In accordance with the custom of the times he drank with the rest, and in this case to excess. But he publicly confessed his fault, and was for-

given. It is one of the pleasantest recollections of my life that I saw the French friend of my country on that occasion, and received his gracious smile.

Mr. EDWARD STEARNS said :—

MR. CHAIRMAN,—I beg to state that I was also of the number at Bunker Hill on the 17th of June, 1825, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument, and remember well the appearance of Lafayette, of the orator of the day, and of the dignitaries, military and civil, who were present to do honor to the occasion.

The events of the day are strongly impressed upon my mind from having then been pressed into the service as one of many to line the sides of the road through which the procession was to pass, and to hold in my hand a goose-quill to signify being of the schools, and that “the pen is mightier than the sword.”

I am gratified at having this opportunity to state—though so briefly—my recollections of that day, and of having seen Lafayette, as well as of many other incidents that have been so graphically narrated by others at this meeting.

Mr. CHARLES R. TRAIN said :—

MR. CHAIRMAN,—I cannot permit my youthful friend Mr. Lawrence to carry off all the honors to be won, by narrating his reminiscences of sixty years ago. I too was present at the reception accorded to Lafayette. I saw him make his grand entry into Boston, and again at Bunker Hill at the laying of the corner-stone. Everything which I *saw* I remember; but I remember nothing that I heard. My father was a patriotic man, a member of this Association; and I well remember his diploma framed and hanging in the sitting-room in my ancestral home. Patriotic himself, he did what he could to influence his children to love of country, and he brought his sons to Boston to see Lafayette and witness the laying of the corner-stone. Every incident connected with our

visit to Boston on that occasion is still fresh in my memory. I was gorgeously arrayed in a green bombazine frock and trowsers and ruffled collar. My hat was made of Dunstable braid, nicely plaited by the fingers of my loving mother, and made into a hat by one of our neighbors. [This business of manufacturing straw-braid was then in its infancy, but very soon became an important industry in Framingham, as it is now one of the great industries of the country. Many an hour have I spent in the chimney-corner braiding straw, for which I received three-quarters of a cent a yard, — my stint being two yards in the morning and two in the afternoon. If I did not thus earn money enough to defray the expenses of my education, I received lessons of patience and industry under the watchful eye of a patient mother.] My feet were dressed in bootees from leather tanned and manufactured in Framingham, and shining with black-ball well laid on for the journey; and so, with the old mare harnessed into the yellow-hulled chaise, my father, brother, and myself travelled to Boston, making the distance of twenty-one miles in four hours. Arrived in Boston, I thought my hat not quite the thing for such an occasion, and my indulgent parent bought me my first cap of John M. Peck, who then kept a famous hat-store at the corner of Cornhill and Washington streets, and my straw hat was consigned to the chaise-box.

The following morning we went to Roxbury, and near the old Punch-bowl Tavern we first saw Lafayette, my father holding me up in his arms that I might see the procession over the heads of the crowd, — my brother, five years older, being able to take care of himself.

I can see Lafayette in my mind's eye to-day as distinctly as I saw him then; and were I gifted with the pencil I could paint a perfect likeness of him as he appeared in the barouche in which he rode, receiving the honors and congratulations accorded to him by a grateful and enthusiastic people. I wore upon that occasion on my breast a badge of white satin ribbon, on which was printed the likeness of Lafayette, and beneath it the motto "Welcome, Lafayette!"

At the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument, I was so near Mr. Webster as to see him distinctly and to hear his voice; and the scene with Mr. Webster upon the platform and Lafayette sitting among the veterans is burned into my memory. I think I remember when Mr. Webster turned and addressed Lafayette, and the appearance of the latter as he rose and bowed his acknowledgments. The incidents of so remarkable an event made an impression upon me which will continue while life remains.

Thus did my father endeavor to instil into his sons their first lessons in patriotism and love of country; and now, at the expiration of sixty years, I remember with gratitude his efforts in my behalf.

I have thus, sir, without premeditation, followed the lead of Mr. Lawrence; and there are doubtless others present who can interest us by their reminiscences of that day.

The chairman, in closing the reminiscences respecting the visit of Lafayette, remarked: —

I would only add, in conclusion, a single remark respecting the reminiscences of the visit of General Lafayette. Most of the gentlemen giving those reminiscences would appear to have seen that distinguished man only once; but although a small lad at the time, I remember to have seen him twice, — once on his first visit in 1824, and again in the following year, when he was in the great procession on the 17th of June. General Lafayette landed in New York, August 16, 1824, came immediately to Boston, where many of his old Revolutionary comrades were still living, and then began a triumphal journey through the whole country, visiting the twenty-four States of the Union, as well as all the large cities; returning the following year to Boston, and participating in the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument. He embarked for France from New York in the frigate "Brandywine," in September, 1825, having spent over a year in the United States.

Hon. TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, Treasurer of the Association, submitted his Annual Report in print, which was accepted by vote.¹

Upon the nomination of the Standing Committee, the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP was elected an Honorary Member of the Association.

The following gentlemen were admitted members of the Association : —

SAMUEL J. BARROWS	Boston.
SAMUEL J. BRIDGE	Boston.
GEORGE O. CARPENTER	Boston.
RICHARD DEVENS	Boston.
GEORGE K. GUILD	Boston.
JAMES G. HAYNES	Boston.
EDWIN HOWLAND	Boston.
WILLIAM P. KUHN	Boston.
AMOS AMORY LAWRENCE	Boston.
WM. POWELL MASON	Boston.
EDWARD G. PORTER	Lexington.
GEORGE D. ROBINSON	Chicopee.
GEORGE C. STEARNS	Lincoln.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Jr.	Boston.
EDMUND B. VANNEVAR	Boston.
WILLIAM B. WOOD	Brookline.

Voted, That a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Messrs. WM. PERKINS, GEO. G. CROCKER, T. J. WHIDDEN, HENRY H. EDES, and EDWARD STEARNS were appointed by the Chair.

The following were nominated and unanimously elected as officers of the Association for the year 1885-1886 : —

¹ See pages 36-37.

OFFICERS.

President.

CHARLES DEVENS.

Vice-Presidents.

*The President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association,
ex-officio.*

URIEL CROCKER.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

FREDERIC W. LINCOLN. J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.

Directors.

THOMAS C. AMORY.
WILLIAM S. APPLETON.
WILLIAM ASPINWALL.
FRANCIS B. AUSTIN.
EDWARD T. BARKER.
JOSHUA P. BODFISH.
NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE.
OSMYN BREWSTER.
T. QUINCY BROWNE.
SAMUEL C. COBB.
CHARLES R. CODMAN.
JAMES DANA.
FRANKLIN DARRACOTT.
CHARLES DEANE.
F. GORDON DEXTER.
OLIVER DITSON.
HENRY H. EDES.
WILLIAM EVERETT.
CHARLES F. FAIRBANKS.
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM.
HENRY K. FROTHINGHAM.
EDWARD E. HALE.
CHARLES D. HOMANS.
WILLIAM H. KENT.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.
EDWARD LAWRENCE.
SAMUEL K. LOTHROP.
THEODORE LYMAN.
HENRY LYON.
W. T. R. MARVIN.
CHARLES MERRIAM.
EDWARD S. MOSELEY.
GEORGE B. NEAL.
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS.
THOMAS H. PERKINS.
WILLIAM PERKINS.
WILLIAM G. PRESCOTT.
ALEXANDER H. RICE.
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.
HIRAM S. SHURTLEFF.
L. MILES STANDISH.
JOSEPH B. THOMAS.
FRANCIS THOMPSON.
HENRY WALKER.
LUCIUS H. WARREN.
J. COLLINS WARREN.
WILLIAM W. WHEILDON.
THOMAS J. WHIDDEN.

Treasurer.

TIMOTHY T. SAWYER.

Secretary.

ANDREW C. FEARING, Jr.

After the election, and before resigning the chair to the new President, Mr. LINCOLN made the following remarks: —

I would remind the members of this Association that a little over ten years ago this community was engaged in making the preliminary arrangements for the then approaching centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. The Commonwealth by its Legislative Committee and its highest official personages, the city authorities by its Mayor and other delegated representatives, and our Association by its Standing Committee were united in maturing the plans for the proper observance of the occasion. To our Association was assigned the selection of the orator of the day, the direction of the services on the hill, and generally the charge of the literary part of the programme.

As on the fiftieth anniversary Mr. Webster was the chosen orator, and on the seventy-fifth Mr. Everett, so on the one hundredth it was deemed important that a gentleman fitted by intellectual gifts as well as by civil and military renown to be the historic successor of those two eminent orators should be selected as the representative of the Association.

The choice fell upon a great-grandson of Richard Devens, one of the Committee of Public Safety, — a body which in 1775 had charge of the executive functions of the Province, and by whose recommendation the heights on Bunker Hill were fortified. The services of Richard Devens of Charlestown, before and after the battle, can never be forgotten by the student of history, or by those who hold in filial gratitude the deeds of the Revolutionary patriots. To-day you have ratified the choice of the Centennial Anniversary by choosing that same grandson to be your President; and I need not say that he is amply qualified by hereditary claims and his own personal merits to grace the position to which he has been unanimously elected.

Will Colonel CHARLES R. TRAIN and Mr. GEORGE B. NEAL please to escort the President-elect to the chair?

Upon assuming the chair, General DEVENS spoke as follows : —

GENTLEMEN, — I could have wished that your Vice-President who has occupied the chair to-day as he has on several former occasions so satisfactorily, and has given so much of valuable service to this Society, or that your Senior Vice-President, with whom time still deals so kindly, would have consented to occupy the position to which you have called me. I cannot flatter myself that I shall be able to render you so much service as they have already done, and can only promise you my best efforts in that direction.

It certainly is no common honor to stand in the place first occupied by Governor John Brooks, who one hundred and ten years ago, a young major in Frye's Middlesex Regiment, bore a most honorable part in the battle which it is the primary object of our Monument to commemorate; or in that position from which an orator and a statesman so distinguished as Mr. Winthrop retires to-day; or to preside over an association to the furtherance of whose objects the most splendid efforts of Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett have been in times past devoted.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the fact that we are assembled in such full numbers, and on the continued interest which our Society still inspires. Nor is it improper to say that we all are gratified to see at our meetings once more one long absent from us, but whose many years of scientific labor and research in the Empire of Brazil have added honor and dignity to the American name.¹

The address of the Vice-President has informed you of the condition of our Association financially and otherwise, of what we have done, and of what it is desirable yet to do.

As our object is not merely to erect and maintain the monument at Bunker Hill, and to encourage the patriotic observance of this day, but everywhere to aid in recalling the memory of our fathers, that thereby all may be lifted up and

¹ Dr. B. A. Gould.

exalted to something of the spirit of noble self-sacrifice and of the ardent love of liberty by which they were animated, it is a matter of congratulation that the past year has seen the completion and dedication of the Washington Monument. For this a great debt of gratitude is due to our retiring President. It was by him that some thirty years ago the corner-stone of that monument was laid with most fit and appropriate words; and by him was prepared, at the unanimous invitation of both houses of Congress, the noble oration which crowned the finished work. Without this, that stately structure would have been incomplete. It was a disappointment, indeed, to those who might have stood within the short range of the human voice, that temporary illness prevented its delivery by him in person. But this was the disappointment of the few; it was the gratification of the many that he had been permitted to render that noble tribute to the "Character of Washington" to which the hearts of thousands have responded with generous fervor. Happily the works of the human intellect can outlast all that the human hand can do. The monuments which Greece reared in honor of her illustrious dead have been in ruins for hundreds of years, but the voices of her poets and her orators are not silent, — they are fresh in immortal youth. I hazard little in saying that this oration of Mr. Winthrop is a more durable monument than the cloud-piercing shaft itself, whose marble blocks the swift lightnings have already threatened, and may yet at some time hurl from their high position.

I ought not to leave this subject without saying that the people of this country are indebted to Mr. Winthrop for other most valuable, even if less splendid, aid in the completion of the Washington Monument. During the Congress that followed the discovery in 1878 that there must be a complete reconstruction of its foundation, there was much discussion as to an entire change in the form of the memorial to Washington. Mr. Story the sculptor was that year in this country, and made some suggestions, and if I mistake not drew some plans, looking to this, interesting in them several leading members of Congress. At this time the visits which

Mr. Winthrop made to Washington as the President of the Peabody Trustees, and on other occasions private as well as public, enabled him to be of especial service in the matter. In conversation and in all other appropriate ways he urged that the obelisk, whether monolithic or composed of different blocks, was the most ancient, authentic, and dignified form of historical monument; that the Bunker Hill Monument, as it was the earliest, so on the whole it was the most satisfactory, historical monument in the country; that its simple, majestic dignity was calculated to speak to the general feeling and common heart; and that those qualities would be even more strongly recognized in the proposed Washington Monument, because of its greater dimensions. Those and similar counsels finally prevailed, and have now been fully vindicated.

If the hour has come, or if Mr. Winthrop deems that it has, when he should retire from some of his public trusts, — the duties of all which he has always performed with scrupulous fidelity and with a grace and dignity all his own, — let us hope that from time to time we may hear from him that advice and counsel which, whether through the voice or by the pen, have never been uttered to his countrymen but to appeal to elevated considerations, to high motives, and to honorable action.

In recurring to the events of the past year, if I am not permitted to congratulate you that we meet in a time of great financial and industrial prosperity, if we are now to some extent paying the debt of the business mistakes and errors of former years, I at least may congratulate you that in national affairs we have passed safely through the turmoil of a national election, hotly contested and so closely disputed that the difference of a thousand votes in a single State of the Union would have changed the result. Yet without apprehension of civil commotion all awaited calmly the issue, and all accepted it without question. With every such event our anniversary connects itself. The battle of Bunker Hill was the great and definite step by which a people received its baptism of nationality. As the oak lies in the acorn, so from that battle the

history of the Union was to be evolved. The crowning success of the American Revolution is to be found in the Constitution of the United States. It has made for us a government strong and durable, and yet elastic ; it has educated a people in the great right of a majority to rule ; it has taught us to render heartfelt and cheerful allegiance to its magistrates in the exercise of all their lawful powers. Whatever our differences of political opinion may be, and whether the President for whom that Constitution provides shall have been elected by the aid of our individual vote or not, we shall always cordially wish wisdom to the head, courage to the heart, and strength to the hand, of him who shall bear aloft the shield on which is emblazoned the arms of the American Union.

The Vice-President has, with thoughtful and affectionate words, commemorated those officers of this Society and honorary members who have passed away during the year. I may without impropriety call your attention to him whose name is now at the head of our brief list of honorary members. Our Monument "stands on Union ;" and for the last three months, in common with all our fellow-citizens, we have, with deep emotion, which the news of the last few days has heightened, watched by the bedside of the illustrious chieftain who was the great soldier of the war for the Union. Around him have seemed to gather and to be renewed for each of us loving memories of those who were with him in that great civil strife and are gone before him. To them this Monument of ours had spoken in solemn and "awful utterance," as it told (I use the words of Mr. Webster) "of patriotism and courage, of free government, of the improvement and elevation of mankind, and of the immortal memory of those who with heroic devotion have sacrificed their lives for their country." They had heard its voice ; and in those days of trial thoughts such as these have consoled many a brave soldier on the weary night-march, in the wet bivouac, on the lonely picket-guard ; and to the lips of many a dying man, — lips that were to know joy or grief no more, — there has come a smile as he has remembered, "I too have walked, and with no unequal footsteps, in the paths marked out by our great forefathers."

And he that was their leader on so many a hot and bloody day waits now with the old grave calmness, whether the swiftly gliding hours shall bring with them the Angel of Life or of Death,—serene, silent, undaunted always. Heaven grant that he may still be spared to the country he has so greatly and so nobly served! Nor can it be inappropriate if, before we part, we should renew to him the assurance of our sincere respect and regard.

The Monument that with the generous assistance of the whole public we have charged ourselves with maintaining is not a monument to the glories of war. Although few feats of arms more gallant and more splendid were ever enacted than in the battle fought that day, if this were all it were better that the stones had slept in their native quarry. Nor was it raised in any spirit of hostility to that country from which the day did so much rudely to dis sever us. Long since her publicists and her statesmen have acknowledged that the great principles of popular representation were then at stake on both sides of the Atlantic, and that the gain from that day to free government in Britain and in the world was great and unquestionable. On the day when the battle was fought, nearly all the inhabitants of New England were of English race and gloried in the name of Englishmen. To-day the vast majority of her inhabitants trace their descent to the British Empire. From it we have drawn our manners and customs, our language and laws, our race and blood. We do not ignore these ties. Nowhere has it been seen with more satisfaction than in this Union, that the great war-cloud which loomed so darkly above that Empire has drifted silently away. Into the controversies of other peoples or empires it is not for us to enter, nor to discuss minutely the merits of their statesmen; yet we who in our own generation have known what war is, will still believe, that whether in power or out of power, that statesman is more truly great who conducts a nation through a storm of difficulties to an honorable arbitration with its adversary, than one who would rashly draw the sword.

Gentlemen, I have protracted these remarks beyond my immediate object, which is to assure you that if I cannot deserve the honor you have done me, I will at least strive to show that I appreciate it.

On motion of Mr. CROCKER, seconded by Mr. PORTER, the following resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote, and the Secretary was directed to forward it by telegraph this day : —

Resolved, That the members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, assembled this day at their anniversary meeting, have heard with deep emotion of the serious illness of General Grant, whose name is at the head of their roll of honorary members ; that they avail themselves of this occasion to renew to him the assurance of the high regard in which they hold his lofty patriotism, his pure and noble fame, and his splendid achievements ; and that they earnestly trust he will yet long be spared to the country he has so greatly and so faithfully served.

Voted, On motion of Dr. F. H. BROWN, that the Address and Proceedings be printed.

Adjourned.

A. C. FEARING, JR.,
Secretary.

After the formal exercises at the Hall were concluded, the members accepted the invitation of Vice-President CROCKER, who for the fourth time hospitably entertained them at his residence in Somerset Street, Boston.

ADDRESS
OF
HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.

A D D R E S S.

IN the town of Salem, on the 17th of June, 1774, there took place one of the most important events in the civil history of Massachusetts and the country.

General Gage, with additional troops, had recently arrived to govern the Province with a more arbitrary spirit and authority than his predecessor Hutchinson, and by the command of the King had ordered the General Court to convene in Salem instead of in its old quarters at the head of King Street, in the defiant town of Boston.

The election had taken place in May ; and it is reasonable to suppose that the people in that period of anxiety and excitement would send as their representatives a body of men of that resolute character and firmness of purpose which would be necessary to meet the exigency in public affairs which had been caused by the abuses of power.

The Assembly met on the 7th of the month with the usual formalities. The new Governor, as an illustration of the spirit with which he entered upon the discharge of his duties, rejected thirteen of those who had been elected as his councillors, — among them Bowdoin, Dexter, Phillips, and John Adams.

Arrangements had been maturing in the more popular branch — the House of Assembly — for the introduction of resolutions providing for a provincial House of Representatives and the appointment of five delegates to meet other delegates from the several colonies to consult upon the common welfare, — in fact to organize, as it turned out, the first Continental Congress. Friday, the 17th of June, was selected as the important and decisive day for the introduction of these revo-

lutionary measures. The Governor had heard of the contemplated movement, and after the body had begun its session sent his messenger clothed with the delegated royal authority to dissolve the Assembly. The door was locked by order of the House. The doorkeeper being timid and wavering in the discharge of his duty, Samuel Adams took possession of the key and put it in his own pocket, and the Governor's proclamation was read aloud outside on the stairs.

In the mean time the Assembly went on with their business. The resolutions were adopted, — one hundred and twenty-nine members present, twelve voting in the negative. James Bowdoin, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine were chosen delegates; and as no funds could be drawn from the treasury without the Governor's approval, a tax was laid on each town in the Province for their expenses. The Assembly after transacting other business equally patriotic, and having completed all that they sought to accomplish, opened the doors, and obeyed the mandate of the Governor and dissolved.

It has been said by a distinguished citizen of this Commonwealth recently deceased, "The 17th of June, 1774, — the date of practical independence in Massachusetts, the last day of any other government, and the first of its own government on its own soil."

A year passes in stirring events. The action of the Assembly is indorsed by the people. A portion of them meet on its first anniversary and celebrate it, not with public speech and prepared oration, but with monosyllabic tones from the cannon's mouth, and the shock of arms and battle on Bunker Hill. The *resolutions* of one year became incorporated in *deeds* in the next. Charlestown followed Salem by a natural order. Thus the 17th of June, 1774, and the 17th of June, 1775, become red-letter days in the calendar of the nation's history.

On this double anniversary, civil and military, gentlemen of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, we have assembled, as is our custom, to commemorate the first great battle of the

American Revolution. Organized some sixty years since for the purpose, this body has met annually to be stirred with patriotic fervor by the associations of the day, and to care for that monumental structure which it has in its special charge.

In the erection of that Monument, its projectors may have recalled the command of the great captain Joshua to the ancient Israelites, who were ordered to set up a memorial after one of their great deliverances.¹ And to the words he uttered on that occasion, "*When your children ask their fathers in time to come, WHAT MEAN YE BY THESE STONES?*" we of this generation have to reply, that they are a memorial not only of the deeds of those by whose valor the independence of the nation was achieved, but of the gratitude of their descendants, who thereby pledge themselves, as long as they shall remain, to an unflinching loyalty to those principles of liberty and freedom which it cost so much sacrifice and blood to secure.

The introduction of the republic of the United States into the family of nations is one of the most important facts in the political history of the world. More than a century has elapsed since that event. The new nation has gradually extended its possessions, until now it stretches across a great continent from ocean to ocean, and has become strong in all those elements which promote the stability of the State and the happiness of the citizen, so far as political power and right are concerned. We fear no invasion from without. It is only from our own divisions and the decadence of those principles upon which the nation was founded, that danger can be apprehended.

It may have been that our great civil war was needed to test the mettle of the generation that was passing. The trial came with its reverses, and also with its final glorious triumph. The names of the battle-fields of the Revolution served as watchwords in the Northern soldier's camp at night, and were his inspiration and rallying shout as he engaged in the deadly conflict with the foe. The nation was saved; slavery, the one

¹ See Joshua, iv. 6.

institution which seemed from the first to be incompatible with our system of government, was abolished; and the dangerous heresy of *confederation*, which made the Union a rope of sand, States playing fast and loose with one another as suited their convenience, was crushed, and a grand NATIONALITY established in its place.

Thus memorials, monuments, and public holidays, commemorating important historical events, keep fresh in the minds of the people the past which they have inherited, and serve as an educational force for the advantage of the new spirits coming upon the stage of manhood.

If we now turn from the associations of the day to those practical matters for which in part we have assembled, I have to report in behalf of the Standing Committee that the Monument and grounds are in their usual good condition, and that the general affairs of the Association are as prosperous as at any former time in its history. It will be seen by the Treasurer's Report that a sum has been contributed by visitors sufficient to meet all current expenses, leaving a balance which will go into the Granite Lodge fund, which we trust will in a few years be so large as to justify us in proceeding with the erection of that building.

The number of visitors to the battle-field during the year cannot be stated, but the number who have ascended the Monument can be ascertained with an approximate accuracy by the amount of receipts, and by the books of registry in the Lodge, where the visitors are invited to write their names and the place of their residence. The table which is usually printed with the Annual Report shows that nearly every nation on the globe has its representatives among these visitors, besides the thousands of our own people from every State and Territory of the Union. During the year ending with June 1, 25,963 adults and 230 children registered their names in our book of registry, and paid the usual fee of admission to the Monument. Besides these, about 1,200 children of a more tender age were permitted to ascend the Monument without charge,—making in the whole about 27,400 persons. Our

gross receipts for the past year were \$5,463.88 ; our expenses, \$3,657.37. Eighteen new members have joined the Association during the year, having been elected at the last annual meeting.

Mr. Winthrop's note, which I have already read, has explained the change which was made in the manner of the gift to the Bartholdi pedestal. As the object was as equally well served by a voluntary contribution as by a direct draft on our treasury, the Standing Committee, after due consideration, adopted this plan to meet the obligation which the Association had assumed by its vote. Ten members cheerfully paid fifty dollars each, — thus making five hundred, which was sent in one cheque by our President to Mr. Senator Evarts, the chairman of the committee in New York who have the matter in charge.¹

During the past year our officers have had considerable correspondence with the officers of organizations similar to our own. A growing taste and interest appear to be extending all over the country for historical monuments of persons or events ; and as our own is one of the oldest and most successful, inquiries are often made for that information which from our experience we are thought to possess.

It has been the custom on these anniversary occasions to speak commemorative words of those who have died during the year, and who have been associated with us either on the Honorary Roll or as members of the Board of Government. Two have departed during that period, Major-General Irvin McDowell on the first list, and Ex-mayor Joseph M. Wightman, one of our directors.

General McDowell was elected an honorary member in 1870, was in Boston in 1875, participated with us in the centennial celebration, and died last month in San Francisco. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1818, was educated in

¹ By a happy coincidence, the French steamer conveying the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty enlightening the World" arrived in New York Harbor on the 17th of June, — at the moment when many patriotic people in the United States as well as our Association were celebrating the anniversary of the Battle.

France, afterwards entered and graduated at West Point, and during his whole career was engaged in the military service of his country. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War, was early called to important commands at the beginning of our late civil struggle, shared in the disasters which characterized the first battles of that period, and with uncomplaining loyalty to the end submitted to that change in his relative rank and position which was supposed to be necessary by the exigencies of the time. The fact is universally acknowledged, that at first the people of the North were unprepared for the contest which was approaching. Military skill could not save our army from defeat caused by the lack of preparation or discipline ; and some of the early commanders, of whom General McDowell was one, innocently suffered in reputation on account of circumstances which were beyond their control. He was an educated soldier, dignified and hospitable in manners, a brave and patriotic man, whose gallant services in peace and war deserve to be remembered by his countrymen.

Mr. Wightman was born in Boston, educated at our public schools, lived to the age of seventy-two, and died where he had always lived in his native city. He was elected a member of our Board in 1860. Early in life he became interested in public affairs, and held a number of important official trusts. He was a member of the Legislature, an alderman, and mayor of Boston for two years. He was connected with the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and held successively for the required terms the offices of trustee, vice-president, and president of that organization. He possessed more than ordinary scientific attainments, and was for many years on the school-boards, grammar and primary. He wrote a history of the latter of much value and interest. He was enthusiastic in temperament, genial in manners, fond of labor, industrious in details, of much public spirit, a good citizen and patriotic man. The community in which he was so well known shared with his family in the sorrow which was caused by his decease.

The voluntary retirement of the President of this Association from the position which for a number of years he has

so honorably filled, gives to this occasion an unusual interest. No one in the past has more ably discharged all the requirements of that position than Mr. Winthrop. His public career and private accomplishments seemed to have made him the representative man to stand at the head of an organization like ours, historical and patriotic in its character. During his presidency several of the most important events in our annals have taken place; and we cannot fail to acknowledge the grace and eloquence with which he has adorned every occasion. In this period, not only our own body has had the benefit of his services, but the nation at large claimed them on its two most important great national celebrations. His glowing thoughts and well-turned periods thrilled the country as he rehearsed the story and influence of the last great battle of the Revolution; while the name of Washington appeared to be still more illustrious as the eloquent orator analyzed the character and recounted the heroic deeds of the Father of his Country.

Our President now withdraws from an active participation in our affairs, but not to the ranks; and to give an emphasis and direction to our sense of his merits, the Standing Committee recommend that but one name on this anniversary shall be added to the list of our Honorary Members,—and that the name of the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP. The list is a small one. May he long survive to stand upon its roll!

With these few suggestions, these remarks must be brought to a close. One decade of the second century since the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, expired with last evening's sun; as time moves on, successive generations of American freemen will learn the story of that day, and be inspired by its tender and patriotic memories. The Monument itself will remain in its vast and simple proportions; the lightnings from the heavens above may play upon its summit, but its foundations rest in the solid earth, and are secure. When the Battle and all it represents and stands for shall be forgotten, then let this noble shaft sink into the ground; for its mission will then have been accomplished, and its work done.

*The BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION in Account with TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, Treasurer,
from June 2, 1884, to June 1, 1885.*

Dr.

Cr.

1885.		
June 1.	To Expenses :	
	Paid Charlestown Gas Co., April to July, 1884 . . .	\$56.58
	" " " " July to October, 1884 . . .	85.60
	" " " " October to January, 1885 . . .	66.40
	" " " " January to April, 1885 . . .	62.80
	Thomas Courtney, expenses on flags . . .	35.00
	Enoch J. Clark, painting . . .	23.65
	Cook, Rymes, & Co., window bars . . .	90.00
	Water rates . . .	25.00
	J. B. Wilson, repairs . . .	21.09
	C. A. Winters, painting . . .	5.25
	Lawrence, Wilde, & Co., awnings . . .	92.00
	Geo. H. Pendergast & Co., insurance . . .	18.75
	Sawyer & Blake, insurance . . .	33.00
	E. W. Gordon, watering streets . . .	150.00
	John Wilson & Son, printing . . .	227.02
	J. W. Noble, special police, 5 months 13 days . . .	415.00
	Secretary's Expenses . . .	220.31
	J. B. Goodnow's bills for labor and expenses at the Monument, one year . . .	2,099.92
		<u>\$3,657.37</u>
To cash deposited in the Franklin Savings Bank for the Granite Lodge Fund . . .		1,000.00
To cash deposited, interest on Granite Lodge Fund . . .		158.28
To balance of this account, in the Bunker Hill National Bank, carried forward to new account . . .		<u>2,177.14</u>
		<u>\$6,992.79</u>
Bosrox, June 11, 1885.		
E. & O. E.		
		<u>\$6,992.79</u>
TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, Treasurer.		

1885.	
June 1.	By balance brought forward from old account to June 2, 1884
	By income in 1884-85:
	Receipts at the Monument, as accounted by J. B. Goodnow, one year from June 2, 1884, to May 30, 1885, —
	25,963 adults at 20 cents . . . \$5,192.60
	230 children at 10 cents . . . 23.00
	By admission fees from new members of the Asso- ciation; 18 at \$5.00 90.00
	Total income for 1884-85 5,305.60
	By cash received, interest on Granite Lodge Fund 158.28

To cash deposited in the Franklin Savings Bank for the Granite
Lodge Fund 1,000.00
To cash deposited, interest on Granite Lodge Fund 158.28
To balance of this account, in the Bunker Hill National Bank,
carried forward to new account 2,177.14

Bosrox, June 11, 1885.

E. & O. E.

TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, Treasurer.

Dr.	TRIAL BALANCE.		Cr.
Page 16. The Monument	\$133,649.83	Page 40. Capital Stock or Construction Fund	\$133,649.83
" 53. Treasurer's Account for the balance in the Bunker Hill National Bank	2,177.14	" 56. Income	2,177.14
" 55. Warren Institution for Savings, Franklin Savings Bank, and Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., investment of Granite Lodge Fund	6,476.27	" 54. Granite Lodge Fund	6,476.27
	<u>\$142,303.24</u>		<u>\$142,303.24</u>
Boston, June 11, 1885.		TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, Treasurer.	

JUNE 12, 1885. — We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing account, and find the same to be correctly cast and properly vouched.

WILLIAM PERKINS, } Committee.
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, }

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VISITORS TO THE MONUMENT, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1885.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama	30	Mississippi	16
Arkansas	8	Missouri	220
California	283	Nebraska	57
Colorado	105	Nevada	7
Connecticut	1,028	New Hampshire	979
Delaware	42	New Jersey	553
Florida	32	New York	3,483
Georgia	77	North Carolina	38
Illinois	646	Ohio	672
Indiana	146	Oregon	38
Iowa	209	Pennsylvania	1,336
Kansas	102	Rhode Island	875
Kentucky	92	South Carolina	38
Louisiana	41	Tennessee	48
Maine	1,336	Texas	82
Massachusetts ¹	9,813	Vermont	558
Maryland	155	Virginia	80
Michigan	278	West Virginia	23
Minnesota	161	Wisconsin	159

¹ Including from Boston 3,110.

TERRITORIES.

Alaska	1	Manitoba	4
Arizona	8	Montana	14
Dakota	23	New Mexico	5
District of Columbia	139	Utah	24
Idaho	3	Washington	12
Indian	1	Wyoming	7

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Africa	6	Ireland	37
Asia	25	Italy	6
Australia	27	New Zealand	8
Belgium	1	Norway and Sweden	10
British America	9	Sandwich Islands	10
Canada	738	Scotland	52
Denmark	2	South America	23
England	235	Spain	8
Europe	4	Switzerland	1
France	9	Turkey	1
Germany	29	Wales	1
India	4	West Indies	20

Number of children free of charge 1,156

HONORARY MEMBERS

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION.

1869.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

1870.

DAVID D. PORTER.
CHARLES STEEDMAN.

1872.

HAMILTON FISH.

1874.

CARL SCHURZ.
GEORGE WM. CURTIS.

1877.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
DOM PEDRO.

1880.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

1882.

EDMOND DE LAFAYETTE.
The MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU.
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

1884.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

1885.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

1885-86.

CHARLES DEVENS, PRESIDENT,	} <i>Ex-Officiis.</i>
TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, TREASURER,	
A. C. FEARING, JR., SECRETARY,	
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.	

URIEL CROCKER.

EDWARD LAWRENCE.

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

HENRY H. EDES.

GEORGE B. NEAL.

WILLIAM H. KENT.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

SAMUEL C. COBB.



Lafayette

U44 31

4701

RECEPTION OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE IN 1824.

THE unpremeditated remarks of several gentlemen at the Annual Meeting, in regard to the visit of General Lafayette to this country some sixty years ago, has suggested that a copy of the portrait belonging to the Association might be acceptable to the members, many of whom are probably not aware that this interesting picture is in our possession.

This painting was given by the General in 1833, the year before his death, to Madame Sarrans, the wife of one of his aid-de-camps, and purchased of her in 1876. It hangs in the Lodge on the Monument Grounds. It was painted in France just before Lafayette sailed on his visit to the United States.

Lafayette's illustrious part in the Revolutionary events which it is the object of our Association to commemorate, his interest in the organization when brought to his notice in 1824, suggesting to Governor Brooks, its first President, that he would like to be the first person to contribute to the erection of the Monument, and his subsequent participation, in the following year, in the ceremonies at the laying of the Corner-stone, render it not inappropriate that the circumstances connected with his visits should be recorded in one of our printed pamphlets.

Few of this generation are conversant with the incidents of Lafayette's journey while in this vicinity; those incidents will be found narrated in the following pages, in an account of his reception in Boston and Charlestown. The account of his reception in Boston is copied from Quincy's "Municipal History;" that of his reception in Charlestown is from the newspapers of the day. The reception in Charlestown took place on Bunker Hill, the people surrounding the Masonic Monument, which was



erected to the memory of General Warren, who was killed in the engagement, and which was the first erected on the battle-field. Both receptions were attended with military and civic parade.

The account of Lafayette's presence on the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle has already been related in print in Warren's History, and in former publications of this Association.

FROM QUINCY'S MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF BOSTON.

The visit of General Lafayette rendered the years 1824 and 1825 a period of universal jubilee in the United States. Although the testimonies of delight at his presence, which cities and states vied with each other in repeating, belong to the history of the nation, yet the proceedings of the municipality of Boston, as the triumphal procession swept through its precincts, requires here a brief notice and distinct reminiscence.

In March, 1824, the Mayor, in compliance with a vote of the City Council, addressed the following letter to Lafayette:—

BOSTON, U. S. A., 20 March, 1824.

SIR, — Your intention to visit the United States has been made known to its citizens by the proceedings of their National Legislature. The city of Boston shares in the universal pleasure which the expectation of so interesting an event has diffused; but it has causes of gratification peculiarly its own. Many of its inhabitants recollect, and all have heard of, your former residence in this metropolis; of the delight with which you were here greeted on your second visit to this country; and of the acclamation of a grateful multitude which attended you when sailing from this harbor, on your last departure from the United States; and also of that act of munificence, by which in later times you extended the hand of relief in their distress. These circumstances have impressed upon the inhabitants of this city a vivid recollection of your person, and a peculiar interest in your character, endearing you to their remembrance by sentiments of personal gratitude, as well as by that sense of national obligation with which the citizens of the United States are universally penetrated.

With feelings of this kind, the City Council of Boston, in accordance with the general wish of their constituents, have directed me to address this letter to you, and to express the hope that, should it comport with

your convenience, you would do them the honor to disembark in this city, and to communicate the assurance that no event could possibly be more grateful to its inhabitants; that nowhere could you meet with a more cordial welcome; that you could find nowhere hearts more capable of appreciating your early zeal and sacrifices in the cause of American freedom, or more ready to acknowledge and honor that characteristic uniformity of virtue with which through a long life, and in scenes of unexampled difficulty and danger, you have steadfastly maintained the cause of an enlightened civil liberty in both hemispheres.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

JOSIAH QUINCY,
Mayor of the City of Boston.

ANSWER OF LAFAYETTE.

PARIS, May 26, 1824.

To the Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR, — Amidst the new and high marks of benevolence the people of the United States and their representatives have lately deigned to confer upon me, I am proud and happy to recognize those particular sentiments of the citizens of Boston which have blessed and delighted the first years of my public career, and the grateful sense of which has ever since been to me a most valued reward and support. I joyfully anticipate the day — not very remote, thank God! — when I may revisit the glorious cradle of American, and in future, I hope, of universal, liberty. Your so honorable and gratifying invitation would have been directly complied with in the case to which you allude. But while I profoundly felt the honor intended by the offer of a national ship, I hope I shall incur no blame by the determination I have taken to embark, as soon as it is in my power, in a private vessel. Whatever port I first attain, I shall, with the same eagerness, hasten to Boston, and present to its beloved and revered inhabitants, as I have the honor to offer to the City Council and to you, sir, the homage of my affectionate gratitude and devoted respect.

LAFAYETTE.

General Lafayette landed at New York on the sixteenth of August, 1824, amidst those demonstrations of interest and gratitude which every heart and hand in the United States was prepared to reiterate; and on the twentieth he left that city for Boston, under a military escort. During the whole course of his journey he received continued evidences of general delight. From the lines of Massachusetts he was attended by the aides of Governor Eustis, and was received by him at his seat in Rox-

bury, on the evening of the twenty-third. On the succeeding morning, seated in a barouche the city had provided, he was escorted by a cavalcade of more than a thousand citizens to the lines of Boston, where he was met by the city authorities in carriages, with a large military escort, and was thus addressed by the Mayor, standing in the barouche, in which were seated the Committee of the City Council:—

GENERAL LAFAYETTE, — The citizens of Boston welcome you on your return to the United States; mindful of your early zeal in the cause of American independence, grateful for your distinguished share in the perils and glories of its achievement. When, urged by a generous sympathy, you first landed on these shores, you found a people engaged in an arduous and eventful struggle for liberty, with apparently inadequate means and amidst dubious omens. After the lapse of nearly half a century, you find the same people prosperous beyond all hope and all precedent; their liberty secure, sitting in their strength, without fear and without reproach.

In your youth you joined the standard of three millions of people, raised in an uncertain and unequal combat. In your advanced age you return, and are met by ten millions of people, their descendants, who greet your approach and rejoice in it. This is not the movement of a turbulent populace, excited by the first laurels of some recent conqueror. It is a grave, moral, intellectual impulse.

A whole people in the enjoyment of freedom as perfect as the condition of our nature permits, recur with gratitude, increasing with the daily increasing sense of their blessings, to the memory of those who by their labors and in their blood laid the foundation of our liberties.

Your name, sir, — the name of LAFAYETTE, — is associated with the most perilous and most glorious periods of our Revolution; with the imperishable names of Washington and of that numerous host of heroes who adorn the proudest archives of American history, and are engraven in indelible traces on the hearts of the whole American people. Accept then, in the sincere spirit in which it is offered, this simple tribute to your virtues.

Again, sir, the citizens of Boston bid you welcome to the cradle of American independence and to scenes consecrated with the blood shed by the earliest martyrs in the cause.

REPLY OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

To the Mayor and People of Boston:

The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on my entering this city, have ever mingled with a sense of religious

reverence for the cradle of American, and let us hope it will be hereafter said of universal, liberty.

What must be my feelings, sir, at the blessed moment when, after so long an absence, I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston,—when I am so affectionately, so honorably welcomed, not only by old friends, but by several successive generations; when I can witness the prosperity, the immense improvements that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.

I beg of you, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council, and all of you, beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the respectful and warm thanks of a heart which has for nearly half a century been particularly devoted to your illustrious city.

The Mayor then took a seat with Lafayette.

The entrance of Lafayette into the city was announced by raising the American flag on the cupola of the State House and on Dorchester Heights, from whence a salute of one hundred and one guns was fired. The streets were profusely decorated; arches with appropriate mottoes were raised in Washington Street; and during his progress, for more than three miles, all the bells of the city were rung, and he was welcomed by more than seventy thousand inhabitants of the city and its vicinity. Every roof, window, balcony, and steeple was put in requisition by the excited multitude, which by its throng often impeded the progress of the barouche. The day was cloudless, cool, and serene, and every circumstance propitious to general enjoyment. On the Common, Lafayette passed through two lines formed by several thousand children, pupils of the public schools, attired in uniform, each child wearing the General's portrait stamped upon a ribbon. From the State House, where his reception by the Governor was announced by a national salute from the Common, he was escorted to the mansion at the corner of Beacon and Park streets, which had been obtained and furnished for his residence during his visit, by the city authorities; and he afterwards attended a public dinner given by them in his honor. During the week of his continuance in the city, he was escorted by the Mayor and a Committee of the City Council to visit every object of interest within and around the city, and no testimony of respect and gratitude was omitted.

On the thirty-first of August, the Mayor accompanied Lafayette, on his departure for New Hampshire, to the lines of Boston on

Charles River Bridge, where he was received by the aides of the Governor of the Commonwealth and an escort of cavalry.

At parting, he requested the Mayor to assure the citizens of Boston that "it was impossible for words to do justice to the emotions excited in his heart by the distinguished kindness and honor with which he had been welcomed by them; that they would ever be associated with his most precious recollections; and that he warmly reciprocated their expressions of respect and regard."

On the second of September, when Lafayette returned from New Hampshire, an elegant entertainment was given him at his residence in Park Street by the City Council. Lafayette presided at the table, and they dined with him apparently as his guests; and this gratifying arrangement formed an appropriate conclusion to the attention and tributes he received from the city government of Boston.

RECEPTION IN CHARLESTOWN, AUG. 27, 1824.

ADDRESS OF DR. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.

SIR, — In behalf of the inhabitants of Charlestown, the Committee of Arrangements present their respectful salutations to General Lafayette, and bid him a cordial welcome to this town. This joyful occasion revives high national feelings and recollections, and touches the springs of gratitude, by reminding us of that interesting period of our history which gave to our country a gallant hero, and to the rights of mankind a steadfast champion. While we participate in the thrill of delight which everywhere hails the visit of our illustrious friend, we cannot suppress the peculiar emotions of our hearts on receiving you, sir, on the memorable heights of Bunker Hill, — on this holy ground, immortalized by the deeds and sacred to the names of Revolutionary heroes. Over these heights liberty once moved, in blood and tears, her chariot on wheels of fire. Now she comes in her car of peace and glory, drawn by the affections of a happy people, to crown on these same heights with civic honors a favorite son, whose early strength was given to her sacred struggles, and whose ripper years are now permitted to behold the splendor of her triumphs. In the fulness of

our hearts we give thanks to Almighty God who has guided and guarded your high career of peril and renown. Permit us, beloved General, again to welcome you to our bosoms; to express our ardent hopes that your valuable life may be prolonged to the utmost limits of earthly happiness; that the land which has been enriched with the dew of your youth may be honored as the asylum of your old age; that the country which now blends your fame with the mild lustre of Washington may henceforth hail you as a citizen of Washington's country; and that during the residue of your years you may live amidst the attentions, as you forever live in the hearts, of a grateful and admiring people.

To this address the General feelingly replied : —

With profound reverence, sir, I tread this holy ground, where the blood of American patriots — the blood of Warren and his companions, early and gloriously spilled — aroused the energy of three millions, and secured the happiness of ten millions and of many other millions of men in time to come. That blood has called both American continents to republican independence, and has awakened the nations of Europe to a sense, and in future I trust to the practice, of their rights. Such has been the effect of resistance to oppression, which was by many pretended wise men of the times called rashness, while it was duty, virtue, and has been a signal for the emancipation of mankind. I beg you, sir, and the magistrates and citizens of Charlestown, to accept the homage of my gratitude for your welcome, and of those sentiments of affection and respect which for so many years I have cherished towards this town.

On the occasion of this address, the venerable father of the orator stood, with other Revolutionary heroes, around the first monument erected to Warren. Dr. Thompson died at the good old age of eighty-five, May 11, 1866.

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